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Book and Job Printing
Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Oh! ye, who dwell in grandeur's lofty dome,
And bask in bliss that wealth alone bestows;
Ye little know how many a heart and home,
Is fill'd with poverty's unpublished woes!

How many a mourniug mother shivering creeps
Into her cheerless hut, to hide her tears;
O'er fortune gone, and friends that fled, she weeps,
And o'er the ruin'd hopes of happier years.

Go mark yon weeping widow—none can know
How many tears of anguish she has shed;
Her heart seems breaking with its weight of woe,
To hear her trembling children cry for bread.

She once had fortune, friends, and round her shone
The sunshine of a spirit pure and warm,
But now she pines in poverty alone,
And tells her story to the midnight storm.

Her goods, her garments, one by one, she sold;
The ring her husband gave her too is gone;
To screen her little children from the cold,
And buy the scanty food they feed upon.

All day she works and weeps, and half the night
She labors for a paltry pittance given;
If angels sigh, it is at such a sight,
If tears are shed they then are shed in Heaven.

How many a child of genius pines in woe,
And hides in rags and wretchedness a mind,
That, favored, might in future glory glow,
And shed immortal honor on mankind!

Oh! ye, who slumber on your down-beds warm,
Ye rich, who cannot miss it from your store;
When in the night your hear the howling storm,
Let pity plead—REMEMBER THEN THE POOR.

'Twill be a blessing in the hour of death,
To know you succor'd sickness in despair;
And many an orphan, with his latest breath,
Will for his benefactor breathe a prayer.

Oh! then, in pity think ye of the poor,
When winter's storms are roaring round your door;
Turn not the weary wanderer from your door,
But carry comfort to affliction's home.

STANZAS.

When the cool storm howls round your door,
And you by light of taper,
Sit cozily by the evening fire
Enjoying the last paper—
Just think of him whose work thus helps
To wear away the winter,
And put this inquiry to yourself—
Have I paid up the PRINTER?

From east and west—from north and south—
From lands beyond the water,
He daily, weekly, brings you news
From every nook and quarter—
No slave on earth toils more than he,
Through summer's heat and winter;
How can you for a moment then
Neglect to pay the PRINTER?

Your other bills you promptly pay,
Whoever you do owe, sir,
The butcher for his meat is paid,
For 'sundries' is the grocer;
The tailor and the shoemaker,
The hatter and the vitner,
All get their pay—then why neglect
To settle with the PRINTER?

From the Boston Daily Times.

OUR COUNTRY BOYS.

BY ROSES, DEDICATED TO "CHEEKS."

Our country boys! our country boys!
The honest, noble dears!
Why, with some twenty in our town,
I'm in love o'er head and ears,
Talk not to me of your city chap,
With soap-locks and vain toys,
His strap-down pants, and mincing phiz—
But give me our country boys!

Our country boys! our country boys!
Who sow, and reap, and mow,
And toil, and dig, and make the fence,
Drive cattle, plow and hoe;
Who bring the cows and eat the cheese,
And have their natural joys,
Sing psalms at church, 'know beans' at home,
God bless our country boys!

Our country boys! our country boys!
The coquette may deride
Their honest worth—but let her sneer;
They are our noble pride,
And she, a drawling, worthless thing,
Made up of ball room noise,
And bonnet bills unpaid, the scorn
Of all our country boys.

Our country boys! our country boys!
May lack the dress and pace
Of the city chap; yet they abound
In every native grace;
Then perfect happiness be theirs,
As each his hand employs,
With sickle, hoe, or threshing stick,
God bless our Country Boys!

EPIGRAM ON A DANDY.

Dandies, to make a greater show,
Wear coats stuck out with pads and puffing;
And this is surely appropos,
For what's a goose without the stuffing.

From Cooper's "Wing and Wing."

THE FIRE SHIP.

Raoul then went forward, where he could command as good a view of the felucca, in shore, as the obscurity of the hour permitted; and he felt a little uneasiness, when he found how near she had got to the lugger. When he last noted her position, this vessel was quite half a mile distant, and appeared to be crossing the bows of le Feu-Follet, with sufficient wind to have carried her a mile ahead in the interval! yet could he not perceive that she had advanced as far in that direction as she had drifted down upon the lugger the while.

"Have you been examining her long?" he demanded of the New Hampshire man.

"Ever since she has seemed to stand still, which is now some twenty minutes. She is dull, I suppose, for she has been several hours getting along a league; and there is now air enough for such a craft to go three knots to the hour. Her coming down upon us is easily accounted for, there being a considerable current out of this river, as you may see by the ripple at our own cutwater; but I find nothing to keep her from going, at the same time I set her by the light you see here in the wake of the nearest mountain, at least a quarter of an hour since, and she has not advanced five times her own length since."

"'Tis nothing but a Corsican coaster, after all, Etoel; I hardly think the English would risk our canister again, for the pleasure of being beaten off in another attempt to board!"

"They're a spiteful set aboard the frigate, and the Lord only knows! See, here is a good heavy night-air, and that felucca is not a cable's length from us; set her by the jib-stay, and judge for yourself how slowly she goes ahead! *That* it is which non-plushes *me!*"

Raoul did as the other desired, and, after a short trial, he found that the coaster had no perceptible motion ahead, while it was certain she was drifting down the current directly athwart the lugger's hawse. The fact satisfied him that she must have drags astern; a circumstance that at once denoted a hostile intention. The enemy was probably on board the felucca in force, and it was incumbent on him to make immediate preparations for defence.

Still, Raoul was reluctant to disturb his people, like all firm and cool men, and was averse to the parade of a false alarm; and it seemed so improbable that the lesson of the morning was so soon forgotten, that he could hardly persuade himself to believe his senses. Then the men had been very hard at work throughout the day, and most of them were sleeping the sleep of the weary.—On the other hand, every minute brought the coaster nearer, and increased the danger, should the enemy be really in possession of her. Under all the circumstances, he determined first to hail, knowing that the crew could be got up in a minute, and that they slept with arms at their sides, under an apprehension that a boat attack might possibly be attempted in the course of the night.

"Felucca, ahoy!" shouted the captain of le Feu-Follet, the other craft being too near to render any great effort of the voice necessary.—"What felucca is that? and why have you so great a drift?"

"La Bella Corsienne!" was the answer, in a patois, half French, half Italian, as Raoul expected if all were right. "We are bound into la Padullella; and wish to keep in with the land, to hold the breeze the longer. We are no great sailer at the best, and have a drift, because we are, just now, in the strength of the current."

"At this rate, you will come athwart my hawse. You know I am armed, and cannot suffer that?"

"Ah, Signor, we are friends of the republic and would not harm you, if we could. We hope you will not injure poor mariners, like us. We will keep away, if you please, and pass you under your stern,"——

This proposition was made so suddenly, and so unexpectedly, that Raoul had not time to object, and, had he been disposed to do so the execution was too prompt to allow him the means. The felucca fell broad off, and came down almost in a direct line for the lugger's bows, before the wind and current; moving fast enough, now, to satisfy all Ithuel's scruples.

"Call all hands to repel boarders!" cried Raoul, springing aft to the capstan, and seizing his own arms—"Come up lively, *mes enfans!*—here is treachery!"

These words were hardly uttered before Raoul was back on the heel of the bowsprit, and the most active of his men—some five or six, at most—began to show themselves on deck. In that brief space, the felucca had got within eighty yards, when, to the surprise of all in the lugger, she luffed into the wind again and drifted down until it was apparent that she was foul of the lugger's cable, her stern swinging round directly on the latter's starboard bow. At that instant, or just as the two vessels came in actual contact, and Raol's men were thronging around him, to meet the expected attack, the sounds of oars, pulled for life or death, were heard, and flames burst upward from the open hatch of the coaster. Then a boat was dimly seen gliding away, in a line with the hull, by the glowing light.

"Un brulot! un brulot! a fire-ship!" exclaimed twenty voices together, the horror that mingled in the cries proclaiming the extent of a danger which is, perhaps, the most terrific that seamen can encounter.

But the voice of Raoul Yvard was not among them. The moment his eye caught the first glympse of the flames, he disappeared from the bowsprit. He might have been absent about twenty seconds. Then he was seen on the taffrail of the felucca, with a spare shank-painter, which had been lying on the forecastle, on his shoulder.

"Antoine! Francois! Gregorie!" he called out in a voice of thunder, "follow me! the rest clear away the cable and bend a hawser to the better end!"

The people of le Feu-Follet were trained to order and implicit obedience. By this time, too the lieutenants were among them; and the men set about doing as they had been directed. Raoul himself passed into the felucca, followed by the three men he had selected by name. The adventurers had no difficulty, as yet, in escaping the flames, though by this time they were pouring upward from the hatch in a torrent. As Raoul suspected, his cable had been grappled; and, seizing the rope, he tightened it to a severe strain, securing the in-board part. Then he passed down to the cable, himself, directing his companions to hand him the rope end of the shank painter, which he fastened to the cable with a jamming hitch. This took half a minute; in half a minute more he was on the felucca's forecastle again. Here the chain was easily passed through a hawse-hole; and a knot tied, with a marlinspike passed through its centre. To pass the fire on the return, was now a serious matter; but it was done without injury, Raoul driving his companions before him. No sooner did his foot reach the bows of le Feu Follet, again, than he shouted—

"Veer away! pay out cable, men, if you would save our beautiful lugger from destruction!"

Nor was there a moment to spare. The lugger took the cable that was given to her fast enough, under the pressure of the current, and helped by the breeze; but at first the fire vessel, already a sheet of flame, her decks having been saturated with tar, seemed disposed to accompany her. To the delight of all in the lugger, however, the stern of the felucca was presently seen to separate from their own bows; and a sheer having been given to le Feu-Follet, by means of the helm, in a few seconds even her bowsprit and jib had cleared the danger. The felucca rode stationary, while the lugger dropped astern, fathom after fathom, until she lay more than a hundred yards distant from the fiery mass. As a matter of course, while the cable was paid out, the portion to which the lanyard, or rope part of the shank-painter was fastened, dropped into the water, while the felucca rode by the chain.

These events occupied less than five minutes, and all had been done with a steadiness and promptitude that seemed more like instinct than reason. Raoul's voice was not heard, except in the few orders mentioned; and when, by the glaring light, which illumined all in the lugger and the adjacent water to some distance, nearly to the brightness of noon day, he saw Ghita gazing at the spectacle in awed admiration and terror, he went to her, and spoke as if the whole were merely a brilliant spectacle, devised for their amusement.

"Our girandola is second only to that of St. Peter's," he said, smiling. "'Twas a narrow escape, love; but thanks to thy God, if thou wilt it shall be so, we have received no harm."

"And you have been the agent of his goodness, Raoul; I have witnessed all, from this spot. The call to the men brought me on deck; and, Oh! how I trembled, as I saw you on the flaming mass!"

"It has been cunningly planned, on the part of Messieurs les Anglais; but it has signally failed. That coaster has a cargo of tar, and naval stores, on board; and capturing her, this evening, they have thought to extinguish our lantern by the brighter and fiercer flame of their own. But, le Feu-Follet will shine again, when their fire is dead!"

"Is there, then, no danger that the brulot will yet come down upon us—she is fearfully near!"

"Not sufficiently so to do us harm; more especially as our sails are damp with dew. Here she cannot come, so long as our cable stands; and, as that is under water, where she lies, it cannot burn. In half-an-hour there will be little of her left; and we will enjoy the bonfire, while it lasts."

And, now the fear of danger was past, it was a sight truly to be enjoyed. Every anxious and curious face in the lugger was to be seen, under that brilliant light, turned toward the glowing mass, as the sun flower follows the great source of heat, in his track athwart the heavens; while the spars, sails, guns, and even the smallest object on board the lugger, started out of the obscurity of night, into the brightness of such an illumination, as if composing parts of some brilliant scenic display. But so fierce a flame soon exhausted itself. Ere long, the felucca's masts fell, and with them a pyramid of fire. Then the glowing deck tumbled in; and, finally, timber after timber, and plank after plank fell, until the conflagration, in a great measure, extinguished itself in the water on which it floated. An hour after the flames appeared, little remained but the embers which were glowing in the hold of the wreck.

A BATTLE BETWEEN A DOG AND A MONKEY.—In 1790, a curious battle took place at Worcester, between a dog and a monkey, on a wager of three guineas to one that the dog killed the monkey in six minutes, the owner of the dog agreeing to permit the monkey to use a stick about a foot long. Hundreds of spectators assembled to witness the fight; bets ran eight, nine, and ten to one in favor of the dog, which could hardly be held in. The owner of the monkey, taking from his side pocket a thick round ruler, about a foot long, threw it into the paw of the monkey, saying, "now Jack, look sharp, and mark that dog!" Then here goes for your monkey! cried the butcher, letting the dog loose, which flew with tiger-like fierceness. The monkey with astonishing agility, sprang at least a yard high, and falling upon the dog, laid fast hold of the back of the neck with his teeth, seizing one ear with his left paw, to prevent his turning to bite. In this unexpected situation, Jack fell to work with his ruler upon the dog's head, which he beat so forcibly and rapidly the creature cried out most eloquently. In short the skull was soon fractured, and the dog carried off in a nearly lifeless state. The monkey was of the middle size.

THE GIFT OF GENIUS.

IDLENESS, INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ.

There are some people in the world, who, possessing a considerable degree of genius, fancy, strangely enough, that without the application of such genius to any particular object or purpose, they are bound to be provided for, and to be subjected to none of the trials and difficulties of poverty. They will not stoop to work, they believe themselves of a better order of beings, and they fancy that they are afflicted with misfortune in an extraordinary degree, when without industry and labor, they find themselves without the means of a livelihood. Nay, some of a perverse nature go further, and violate honor, rectitude and the true principles of morality, are surprised, when, under such circumstances, they are regarded by the general world as little better than polished swindlers. Genius, is, indeed, one of the noblest gifts of the Deity. But, to be useful, it should in the first place be appreciated by its possessor duly and properly, and in the second, be devoted to praiseworthy objects. A man may possess genius of a very extraordinary kind, and yet without the ability to regulate the shining faculty of mind, or to apply it virtuously and usefully, may become a curse to his fellow men, and a vagabond upon the face of the earth. Tact, industry, perseverance, are far more important, far more likely to win character and to lead to eminence and wealth, than genius *misapplied*, perverted, or associated with idleness and vice. The notion with some disordered but dazzling minds, that the opinions of the world and of society are of no importance, that the laws, manners and modes of government in civilized life, should never for a moment be regarded by the children of genius, must sooner or later lead to wreck and ruin. The power of a steam-engine, like the power of the human intellect, when properly directed and regulated, is mighty for good; but what more destructive, when permitted to run to riot, without the least check or government! Skill, discretion, prudence, are absolutely essential to our successful progress through life. "Nothing," says an able philosopher, "can atone for the want of prudence—Negligence and irregularity, long continued, will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible." How frequently do we see this realized in every day life! Who cannot call to mind some striking illustration! In our own country, there are those among the most eminent in the land, who are looked up to as superior in intellect, but who, nevertheless, are compelled to crawl like the worm, to cringe and fawn before some inferior being, because of constant neglects in ordinary business transactions, and the ordinary *minutiæ* of life. Two striking examples rise to our mind as we write. The first is that of an individual who possessing genius and ability of the very highest order, nevertheless lacks that fine sense of honor, that delicate and imperishable moral principle, which makes a man true to his word under any circumstances, which estimates meanness as a vice, trick and hypocrisy as crime, and would rather sacrifice much, in a pecuniary point, than identify his character with either one or the other. Thus the high and dazzling intellect to whom we allude, is darkened and defaced by its corrupt association with the weakness and impurities of the mere man.—The other case is that of a genius of another class, of an individual who fancies himself superior to the rest of the world, but who in the struggle to live a life of idleness, has lost his fair reputation as well as his energies of mind, and who now erroneously designates as misfortunes, the follies and weaknesses of his own erring nature and habits. He fancies that the hands of all the world are raised against him, while the truth is, he is in some sense endeavoring to live in rebellion, as well against the laws of God as of man. He is imprudent, harsh and violent—a man of passion, not of action—his mind is haunted by a thousand suspicions, and thus, finding himself shunned and avoided, he attributes to persecution and hard-heartedness, the fruits of his own wrong course. We can only repeat that genius is a glorious gift, when associated with industry and virtue—but when paralyzed by indolence, or worse, darkened by crime, it loses its angel and elevating features, and becomes moody and demoniac.

Truth is a diamond which should always glitter in the crownpiece of every door, like the blood of the passover on the lintels of Hebrew doors. The destroying angel is commissioned to honor that token.

She who considers herself immortal will act from high and inspiring motives: while she who lives only for time, must be grovelling and limited in her plans of benevolent enterprise.

Ridicule has ever been the most powerful enemy of Enthusiasm, and properly the only antagonist that can be opposed to it with success.—*Goldsmith.*

☞Never turn a beggar from your door without a pittance, for it is better that twenty rogues should partake of your bounty, than one distressed person should suffer by refusing relief.

CURIOUS FACT. The efficacy of silk in repelling a musket or pistol shot, has frequently been made a subject of doubt and discussion. We have lately met with what we conceive to be a strong demonstration of its repelling force, in a late publication, by a medical officer of the army, Dr. Adam Neale, which derives additional interest from the celebrity of the person principally concerned:—A very promising young officer of Engineers, with whom I lived in habits of the greatest intimacy and friendship, while employed in repairing the breaches of Cindad Rodrigo, consulted me respecting an obstinate headache and giddiness, which I found was principally occasioned by his wearing a stiff black leather stock. I earnestly recommended him to lay it aside, which he rather tenaciously declined, when, as a further inducement, I told him that in the event of substituting a black silk handkerchief, it might one day preserve his life, as might penetrate leather. At length he complied, and, as I had predicted, his headache left him. We soon after separated, he going to the light division, and my station being with Lord Hill. The campaign commenced, and in a few weeks I learned with the greatest grief, that my gallant friend had fallen at the head of the first storming party at St. Sebastian. I was then stationed at Reynoza, many leagues distant. As I believed him dead, my surprise and joy were great on receiving a letter from him some weeks afterwards, acquainting me that when on the very glacis, he had been wounded with a musket ball by a man on the walls. He immediately fell covered with blood, which streamed in profusion from his mouth and nostrils; one of his own corps dragged him immediately into the trench. He was carried to his quarters, and the wound on examination, was pronounced mortal; the ball not being found was supposed to have lodged in the vertebræ of the neck. He lived, however, for three days, and no bad symptoms coming on, the surgeons began to doubt the accuracy of their opinions.—The sapper who saw him fall was examined, to ascertain whether he had seen the bullet, which he instantly produced from his waistcoat pocket, saying, that on untying Mr. Reid's silk handkerchief, he found part of it carried into the wound, and using a little force in withdrawing it, the ball came out with it; not a single thread of the silk handkerchief having given away, as appeared on examination. Mr. Reid recovered, and is now a lieutenant Colonel in the army, and Governor of the Bermudas.—*Glasgow Courier.*

"Speak to a child—any child—in a calm, positive, clear voice; and he will be sure to obey you, if you speak once and only once."—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

This is true: and if it were observed in family government there would be but few disobedient children. Every parent has one particular tone—one peculiar voice, which every child, if it be not entirely spoilt, will obey. Let any child cry for the moon, to any parent. He will be refused always with that voice. What is the consequence? The child stops crying. A child cries for a razor—a looking glass—or a tea pot of boiling water. He will generally be refused in such a voice—with such a peremptory look, that he will not venture to ask again. It is a pity parents do not observe this and profit by it. Let them refuse any thing precisely as they do refuse what is impossible—as they do refuse the moon, the mirror and the water, in the same voice, in the same way, and they will have little or no trouble with a child. Nature is full of these delicate, sweet intimations for the heart of a parent.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.

This clock has excited considerable attention among the *savans* assembled at Strasburg, and some further descriptions have been published of the extraordinary complication of its performances and the ingenious means by which they are effected. The following description is from the foreign journals. The clock is composed of three parts, respectively dedicated to the measure of time, to the calendar, and to astronomical movements. The first thing to be created was a central moving power, communicating its motion to the whole of the mechanism. The motive power, which is itself a very perfect and exact timepiece, indicates on an outer face the hours and their subdivisions, as well as the days of the week: it strikes the hours and the quarters, and puts in motion divers allegorical figures. One of the most curious of these is the genius placed on the first balustrade, and who turns, each hour, the sand-glass that he holds in his hand. The cock crows, and a procession of the apostles takes place each day, at noon. In the calender are noted the months, days, and dominical letters, as well as the calender properly so called, showing all the saints' days in the year. The plate on which these signs are marked, revolves once in 365 days for the common, and 366 for the bissextile year; marking, at the same time, the irregularity which takes place three consecutive times out of four in the secular years. The moveable feasts, which seem as though they followed no fixed rule, are, nevertheless, obtained here by a mechanism of marvellous ingenuity, in which all the elements of the ecclesiastical computation—the millesimal, the solar circle, the golden number, the dominical letter, and the epacts—combine, and produce, for an unlimited period, the result sought. It is at midnight of the 31st of December that the other moveable feasts and fasts range themselves on the calendar in the order and place of their succession for the whole of the following year. The third division solves the problems of astronomy. It exhibits an orrery, constructed on the Copernican system, which presents the mean revolutions of each of the

planets visible to the naked eye. The earth, in her movement, carries with her her satellite, the moon, which accomplishes her own revolution in the space of a lunar month. Besides this, the different phases of the moon are shown on a separate globe. One sphere represents the apparent movement of the heavens, making its revolution in the course of the Sideral day. It is subjected to that almost imperceptible influence known as the precession of the equinoxes. Separate mechanisms produce the equations of the sun, its anomaly and right ascension. Others the principal equations of the moon; as its erection, anomaly, variation, annual equation, reduction and right ascention. Others, again, relate to the equations of the ascending node of the moon. The rising and setting of the sun, its passage to the meridian, its eclipses, and those of the moon, are also represented on the dial.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 10, 1843.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Below we publish the proceedings of the organization of both branches of the Legislature.

In the Senate it is a curious and unheard of fact that there is but one Whig, and although there are several vacancies to fill, the number of Whigs will not be increased. The Democrats in this body can have no apology for disunion or delay in regard to the business which may come before them. They can do as they please; and if they are what they profess to be—a fact which we do not doubt—the business will be done well. They have elected, as will be seen, Mr. Kavanaugh for President, and Mr. Jere Haskall, Secretary. Both efficient officers for their respective places—the latter of whom held the same station last winter.

In the House there were but 126 members assembled on Wednesday—making 25 absent. There are, it is ascertained, 15 vacancies—no election having been effected. There was a majority of about 60 democrats. Mr. David Dunn was elected Speaker, and Wm. T. Johnson, Clerk. Mr. Johnson was Clerk last Session. On Jan. 3d, Tuesday eve. 80 Democrats had arrived at Augusta. Out of 79 votes cast at the Caucus for Speaker, Mr. Dunn received 60—a very large majority.—The nomination and election of Mr. Dunn give very general satisfaction. He will make an admirable Speaker. Firmness of manner, decision of character, and quickness of apprehension all combine to make him an excellent presiding Officer. He will be equal to all, and superior to some of his predecessors in that Office.

The Age says that "so far as we are able to judge the Democracy of the Legislature appears to be actuated by a spirit of harmony and concession which will secure unanimity of action in all essential particulars." We are glad to hear this and hope that such may be the result.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan'y 5, 1843.

IN CONVENTION OF SENATORS ELECT.

Present the following:—

York—Solomen Brooks, Elisha Bodwell, Harrison Lowell.

Cumberland—Theodore Ingalls, Charles Millett, Charles Hunt, James Strout.

Lincoln—Edward Kavanagh, William R. Frye, John Anderson, Joshua Patterson.

Kennebec—Asa Smiley.

Hancock—Rowland H. Bridgham.

Hancock and Washington—Benj. D. Eastman.

Washington—Benj. B. Leavett.

Aroostook—Shephard Cary.

Penobscot—Amasa Stetson, Archelaus D. Atwood, Thos. C. Burleigh.

Piscataquis—Mordecai Mitchell.

Oxford—Virgil D. Parris, John W. Dana, Lee Strickland.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Parris, upon whose nomination Mr. Ingalls was chosen Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Parris,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Governor and Council, informing them that a quorum of the Senators elect is present, ready to take and subscribe the necessary oaths of office. And Messrs. Parris, Leavett and Frye were appointed the committe, who having attended to the duty assigned, reported that the Governor was pleased to say that he would forthwith be in attendance, in the Senate, for the purpose of qualifying the Senators elect.

The Governor and Council then came in, attended by the Council and the Heads of Department, and the Governor administered to Senators elect the necessary oaths to enable them to enter upon the discharge of their official duty.

On motion of Mr. Bridgham, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bridgham, Hunt, and Smiley, to receive, sort, and count the votes for President of the Senate. The Committee reported the following result.

Whole number of votes,	22
Necessary to a choice,	12
Edward Kavanagh has	20
Theodore Ingalls,	1
Blank,	1

Whereupon Edward Kavanagh was declared duly elected.

Mr. Kavanagh, on taking the chair, rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

GENTLEMEN:

With feelings of deep sensibility, for the honor that you have done me, I pray you to be assured, that my utmost endeavors shall be exerted, to justify the confidence manifested by your suffrage.

While devoting my best abilities, to discharge satisfactorily, the important duties of this station, I shall ever rely on your indulgence for unintentional errors, and shall invoke with confidence your kind assistance and advice that may arise in the execution of the high trust committed to us by our constituents.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, a committee consisting of Messrs. Leavit, Stetson, and Brooks, was raised to receive, sort, and count the votes for Secretary of the Senate, who having attended to that duty, reported—

Whole number of votes,	21
Necessary to a choice,	12
Jere Haskell has	20
Joseph Burton,	1

Jere Haskell was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Patterson,

Ordered, That the Secretary employ an assistant Secretary.

Subsequently the Secretary reported to the Senate that he had, under the preceding order, employed J. O. L. Foster as his assistent.

On motion of Mr. Frye, Messrs Frye, Millett and Mitchell, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Messenger, who reported the following result:

Whole number of votes 18—all for

Willard Brackett, who was accordingly declared elected.

On motion of of Mr Bridgham, a message was sent to the Governor and Council informing them of the organization of the Senate by the election of Hon. Edward Kavanagh as President, and Jere Haskell as Secretary, and of the readiness of the Senate to proceed to legislative business.

On motion of Mr Ingalls, a similar message was sent to the House.

In Convention of the Members elect of the House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1843.

At 10 o'clock, the members elect of the House of Representatives, assembled in the Hall of the Capitol, were called to order by Mr. Frye of Bethel, upon whose nomination, Mr Abbott of Belfast was chosen Chairman.

On motion of Mr Otis of St. George, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs Otis, Morse of Bath, Gibson of Denmark, Reed of Waldoboro', and Brown of Machias, to receive the credentials of the members elect. The Committee having attended to that duty, reported that a quorum is present.

On motion of Mr Lee of Bucksport, a message was sent to the Governor and Council, informing them that a quorum of the members elect of the House of Representatives is present, ready to take and subscribe the necessary oaths of office. Mr Lee was charged with this message, who subsequently reported that he attended to the duty assigned him, and that the Governor was pleased to say that he would attend forthwith in the Hall of the House, and administer the qualifying oaths to the members elect.

The Governor and Council then came in, preceded by Col. Bachelder, Sheriff of Kennebec, and accompanied by the Heads of the several Departments; and the Governor then administered the oaths to the members elect.

The Governor and Council having retired—

On motion of Mr Haynes of Burnham, a committee consisting of Messrs Haynes, Lyman of Lubec, Paine of Bangor, Perkins of Hallowell, and Knight of Lincolnville, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Clerk of the House—who, having attended to that duty, reported:

Whole number of votes,	126
Necessary to a choice,	64
William T. Johnson has	91
Lewis O. Cowan,	33
Scattering,	2

And thereupon William T. Johnson, was declared duly elected, as Clerk of the House of Representatives. The oath of office, having been administered by Mr Wells of Hallowell, the Clerk then presided.

On motion of Mr Perry of Oxford, a committee consisting of Messrs Perry, Pierce of Houlton, Fales of Thomaston, Hart of Portland, and Holmes of Gardiner, was appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Speaker of the House—who having attended to that service, reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	125
Necessary to a choice,	64
David Dunn has	90
Freeman H. Morse,	31
Josiah S. Little,	4
Blank,	1

David Dunn, Esq. of Poland, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thereupon Mr Dunn, on taking the Chair, addressed the House, as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I thank you kindly for this election of Speaker, and it shall be my constant endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties assigned me.

I hope, Gentlemen, your session will be a profitable one, and a short one.

On motion of Mr Perry of Oxford,

Ordered, That the Rules and Orders of the last House, be the Rules and Orders for the present session, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr Chapman of Nobleboro', a message was sent to the Governor and Council, informing them of the organization of the House, by the election of Speaker and Clerk.

On motion of Mr Perry of Oxford, a similar message was sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr Bellamy of Kittery,

Ordered, That the Secretary of State, be directed to deposit with the Clerk of the House, the records of the last session.

On motion of Mr Otis of St. George,

Ordered, That Messrs Otis, Bellamy of Kittery, Meader of Brunswick, Perkins of Hallowell, Hodgman of Warren, be a committee to draft Rules and Orders, for the government of the House, for the present session.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the organization of that body by the election of Edward Kavanagh as President, and Jere Haskell as Secretary.

On motion of Mr Elliot of Frankfort, ordered, that a committee consisting of Messrs Elliot, Mildram of Wells, and Holden of Casco, with such as the Senate may join, be appointed to contract with some suitable person to watch the Public Buildings in the night time during the present session, at a compensation not to exceed $1,00 per night.

On motion of Mr Emery of Waterboro', ordered, that the Messengers deliver to the members of the House one copy each of the Rules and Orders of the last session.

The Secretary of State laid before the House the returns of votes from the several cities, towns, and plantations in this State, for Governor.

Joint order from the Senate for the appointment of a committee to count the Gubernatorial votes, was passed in concurrence, and the House joined thereto, Messrs Otis of St. George, Meader of Brunswick, Mudget of Parsonsfield, Prince of Buckfield, Holman of Jay, Perkins of Hallowell, Boyd of Harmony, Jordan of Passadumkeag, Peck of Ellsworth, Pierce of Houlton, Davis of Addison, and Stoddard of Dover.

On motion of Mr Bellamy of Kittery, ordered, that the House hold but one session a day until otherwise ordered; and that the standing hour of adjournment be to ten o'clock each morning.

Adjourned.

☞COURT OF ENQUIRY ON BOARD THE NORTH CAROLINA.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, DEC. 29

We shall not be able to give the proceedings of this Court entire, because they would occupy too much room. But we will briefly state some of the strongest facts in the evidence. On this day Commander McKenzie commenced reading his narrative of the meeting. He said that he had sent the correct copy of it to the Department and the one he had was not correct, so the reading of it was deferred to next day when he was required to have a correct copy.

Friday, Dec. 30. The Narative of Com. McKenzie was read. The principle facts stated were as follows:—That on the night of the 25th of Nov. Spencer said to Mr. Wales, "Do you fear death? Do you fear a dead man? Are you afraid to kill a man?" On these questions being asked, Wales took an oath of secrecy administrated by Spencer. Then S. went on to state to W. his plans. He said he was leagued with 20 of the crew to murder the Officers, take from the ship and crew what was valuable and destroy and kill the rest. Soon as he got master of the vessel he was going to the Isle of Pines where he had a friend and associate. That they would attack no vessel they were not sure to capture and destroy all they captured. If they found any females they would select whom they pleased and after using them to dispose of them. He said he had a full plan of his designs in his cravat and would show it to him next morning.—They then parted, with a threat from Spencer that if he said a word he would put him to death.

But notwithstanding this threat, Wales told the whole of S's plan to Lieutenant Ganesvoort who told it to McKenzie. The Captain did not believe it at first, but told Ganesvoort to keep strict watch. In the course of the day, Nov. 26, S. was seen in the ward room examining a map of the West Indies; and he asked the Surgeon about the Isle of Pines. The Surgeon answered that it was a haunt for pirates and asked him jokingly if he had any acquaintances there.—Spencer passed the day sullenly.

Spencer had been seen in nightly conferences with Cromwell and Small. He corrupted the ward room Steward and got brandy from him and was in the habit of getting drunk himself and giving it to the crew. Com. McK. said there was no brandy brought on board or used by the Officers.

Spencer was very servile when in the presence of the Com. but when behind his back he uttered the most blasphemous oaths against him and said it would give him pleasure to throw him overboard. On one occasion he told a midshipman's fortune and told him that he would meet a violent and sudden death. These things made the Com. view what he had been told by Ganesvoort in a more serious light.

When the conspiracy was discovered Commander McKenzie ordered Spencer on the quarter deck and addressing him said, "I understand you want the command of the Somers." To which Spencer replied with a smile, "Oh! no sir." Lieut. McKenzie then said, "Did you not tell Wales that you wanted to kill the officers and take possession of the ship and make her a pirate" To this Spencer replied that he might have said so, but that it was only a joke. Com. McKenzie then told him that it was a joke which might cost him his life and asked him to remove his cravat. Spencer did so and nothing was found in it. Com. McKenzie then asked him where was the paper he showed Wales, and he replied that it was an account of his day's work and that he had destroyed it. Com. McKenzie said it was a queer place for him to keep it, and told him he could not accomplish his ends without walking over their (the officers') dead bodies Com. McKenzie then ordered Lieut. Ganesvoort, to put him in irons, and his sword was taken from him, and he was put in double irons, and Lieut. Ganesvoort was ordered to watch over him, and put him to instant death if he saw him have any intercourse with any of the crew. But Com. McKenzie when giving the order, said that the prisoner was to have every comfort, and Lieut. Ganesvoort assured Com. McKenzie that his orders should be attended to, which was done accordingly.

As soon as Spencer was confined, the officers were ordered to quarters, and armed with cutlasses and pistols, and arrangements were made to prevent any thing improper occuring on deck.

The next day, being Sunday, when the crew were ordered to divine service, and while Com. McKenzie was addressing them on the duty which they owed to their God and their country, he perceived many stealthy but meaning glances pass between the prisoner and some of those implicated in his crime.

On that evening, after it was dark, Com. McKenzie thinking it dangerous to leave Cromwell at liberty, he called him to the quarter deck and he was ironed, as was also Small, and increased vigilence was ordered on the part of all the officers; on the ensuing day two crimes of theft were committed on board and the perpetrators were both punished, and the Com. on this occasion addressed the whole crew on their duties to their country and kindred, to which they would so shortly return, that many of them wept and he thought the crew were then tranquilized.

The Com. now ordered that Spencer should get no more tobacco, as it was only a stimulent which injured him but that he was still to receive every necessary comfort. The day after Spencer's tobacco was stopped from him he became quite mournful and his face was in tears, and he told Lieut. Ganseroort that he was not then in a state to say any thing, but would when more composed.

The 29th of November had now arrived, and various acts of insubordination were exhibited by the crew, and Mr. Wales detected one of the men taking a handspike out of its place, and when he spoke to him about doing so, the man offered a very lame excuse for doing it or being where the handspike was. Several of the crew now absented themselves from muster, which could only have been done intentionally, as they gave no reasonable excuse for doing so.

All those occurrences impressed Com. McKenzie with the necessity of taking further measures. Hitherto he had only consulted his first Lieu. and was fortified in every thing he did by finding his opinons similar to his own. But it was so grave a case that he was desirous to have the opinions of all his officers, that no shadow of doubt might remain of the prisoner's guilt, if their execution should be necessary. He therefore submitted the case in writing, to all the officers but the Midshipmen, and addressed them a circular, saying that the time was come when he was desirous to avail himself of their counsel, as commander of the vessel. They were aware of the circumstances which resulted in the confinement of Spencer and others, and he had determined to address himself to them and ask their united counsel as to the best course to be pursued, and therefore asked them to consider the present condition of the vessel and all the circumstances of the case, and enlighten him as to what course should be pursued.

On the first of Dec. he received an answer to it from the officers, stating that the evidence which had come to their knowledge was of such a nature that after dispassionate reflection they were unanimously of opinion that a mutiny existed of the most ferocious nature, and in the uncertainty of what one day might bring forth, they thought it unsafe to carry the prisoners to the United States, and thought that after giving them time to prepare, they should be put to death The communication closed by saying that they (the officers) gave this opinion, bearing in mind their duty to God, to their country and the service.

Com. McKenzie at once concurred in this opinion and the necessity of carrying their recommendation into effect. There were two other almost as guilty as the ringleaders and to whose care the attention of the officers was invited. But those persons could be kept in confinement without any extreme danger to the safety of the vessel. The three chief conspirators were the only ones able to navigate the vessel, and by their removal the motive for a rescue or capture or carrying out their design of piracy would be taken away. Besides which their lives were forfeited and the honor of the flag required that the sacrifice should take place.

Commander McKenzie was then disposed to arm the petty officers, but was told not to do so by one of the officers, as in the then state of the vessel no one could tell who was to be trusted, and therefore they ought not to trust them. He however thought that they could be trusted, and ordered the Lieutenant to arm them, and when it was done, he addressed them and told them to look at him and obey his orders. He then gave orders to make preperations for executing the prisoners. The officers were then stationed around the deck, and the petty officers were ordered to cut down all that refused to obey orders. Commander McKenzie then put on his uniform, and announced to the prisoners their fate.

He told Spencer that he, Spencer, had been about to remove him speedily and in the darkness of the night, without murmuring a prayer for his wife or children, and that his Spencer's life, was forfeited, and that it was necessary for the safety of the crew that it should be taken. But that he, McKenzie, would not follow his example, and that if he had any words to utter, or had any thing to send his parents, it should be attended to. Ten minutes were then given him to prepare for death, which intimation seemed to overcome him. Spencer then said that Cromwell was innocent, and Commander McKenzie immediately sent for Lieutenant Ganesvoort, who said there could be no doubt of his guilt, and it was confirmed by the petty officers, and this was the man who trained Spencer to it.

When Cromwell was ironed, Spencer had also pleaded with Ganseroort for his release, as being innocent. He also interfered for Small, by endeavoring to make out an alias for him, saying that was not his name.

Small received the announcement of his fate with composure, and said that he had no person to care for him but his mother, and he did not wish her to hear how he died.

Spencer afterwards said that he deserved death for that and other crimes, and that the only fear he had of death was that repentance might be too late, and that he had wronged many persons, but especially his poor parents.

Commander McKenzie told Spender that he had asked the opinion of all the officers and what it was, and he said it was just. He then asked what was to be the manner of his death, and asked to be shot, and McKenzie told him that he could not make any difference between him and the other criminals. He then asked at the end of an hour to have his face covered, and it was done so. The other criminals also asked the same thing, and it was done. Spencer then asked to have his irons removed which could not be done. He then asked was it to late to be pardoned, and McKenzie reminded him of the penitent thief on the cross and told him that God was all merciful and could extend him mercy. He then begged McKenzie's forgiveness, and McKenzie gave him his hand.

More than an hour had now elapsed, and the officers were ordered to bring the prisoners to the gangway.—In going there Cromwell and Spencer met together, and Com. McKenzie ordered Spencer to stand and let Cromwell pass, and Cromwell passed almost touching Spencer, & not a word was said by Spencer of Cromwell's innocence, nor did Cromwell ask him to do it.

Spencer asked Wales to forgive him for tampering with him, and Wales did forgive him, and went away weeping.

At the gangway Spencer met Small, and in a calm manner presented his hand to him and said "Small, forgive me for bringing you into this trouble." No, by G——," said Small, "I can't forgive you." Com. McKenzie then spoke to Small, and he relented and put out his hands to Spencer and said, "I forgive you."

Small then asked forgiveness from Com. McKenzie and he gave it.

Spencer now sent for Lieutenant Gansevoort, and said that he wished him to see that he died like a brave man, and asked Com. McKenzie what was to be the signal for execution, and was told that the colors would be hoisted at the mast head and a gun fired. He then asked to be allowed to give the order for firing the gun himself, and Com. McKenzie said he would let him do it.

Small then addressed the crew, and cautioned them to take warning by his example, and particularly cautioned them never to sail on board a guineman, as it was doing so brought him to that.

Com. McKenzie now waited for the word to be given, but was told that Spencer said he could not give it. The word was then given by Com. McKenzie, and the execution took place.

The above is all that is material in Commander McKenzie's narrative.

I. W. Wales was then examined. His testimany gives some matters more in detail than the statement of the Com. but there is nothing very different in substance.

On Friday, 31st, Lieut. Ganesvoort was examined. His testimony corroborates that of Com. McK. and Wales.

GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.

Our readers will remember that a Bill was introduced into the Senate at the last session for the purpose of refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall. The Bill was first introduced by a friend of Gen. Jackson, and without any proviso required that the sum of $1000 and interest should be refunded, &c. Some Whig introduced a proviso to bolster up Judge Hall's character. The Bill and proviso are as follows:

"That there be remitted and refunded to General Andrew Jackson, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of a fine and costs imposed upon him by the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, for an alleged contempt of court, with interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum: *Provided always*, That this act shall not be construed as an expression of the opinion of Congress upon any judicial proceeding or legal question growing out of the declaration of martial law by General Jackson during the defence of New Orleans."

Gen. Jackson was much displeased at this proviso. He wrote to the Editor of the Globe, soon after, for the purpose of informing the Senate and the country that he would not accept the fine under such an odious provision. The Bill was not voted for by the General's friends after this provision was inserted; and was consequently lost. The letter is as follows:

"You judged rightly of my feelings when you say I would not touch one cent of the money under that odious and insulting amended bill; and those who proposed the amendment, if they possessed any honorable feeling, knew that I would not. I would starve before I would be fed on their especial grace, at the expense of my honor and my fame. When I approach Congress, it is to ask justice—not to beg it. I only appeal to my God for acts of special grace—not to man. Through you, I present my thanks to my friends for so promptly voting down this odious and insulting amended bill. My gratitude is due to the Republican States for their efforts to have this unjust imputation upon my fame wiped from the records, by a law refunding the fine and costs so unjustly and tyranically imposed by a vindictive judge sitting in his own cause."

Several well-timed Resolutions were passed by a large assemblage of people at Mobile. They are worthy of consideration. We go for the nominee of a National Convention.

Resolved, That the recent elections through the Union, are but so many evidences of the triumph of Democratic principles, and union and harmony are alone required for the party which supports them, to assume a permanent ascendancy in our national councils.

Resolved, That the members of the Democratic party here assembled, have undiminished confidence in the patriotism and ability of Martin Van Buren, and will zealously aid in again elevating him to the Presidency, should it be so determined by said Convention.

Resolved, That the virtues of the citizen and the sagacity of the statesman are pre-eminently conspicuous in the character of John Caldwell Calhoun—that to his timely and efficient aid is to be attributed much of the late success that has enabled the Democracy to rise with redoubled vigor from their fall; and that whether regard is had to the importance of the office or the merits of the man, but equal honor is done to both, in presenting for nomination the great Statesman of the South, who, for thirty years, in war and in peace, has devoted his splendid talents to mankind, the integrity of the Union, the rights of the States, and the sovereignty of the people.

POLITICS AND HONESTY.

Politics and honesty ought to go hand in hand. They ought to be a unit—one and inseperable. No change of circumstances—no freak of disposition—no form of flattery—no dazzling of false principles, ought in any case, to lead a political man from the path of honesty. Honesty of intention and purpose ought ever to characterize the proceedings of the Politician as well as the farmer and all others whose taste does not lead them into the arena of ambition and fame.

But although this ought to be the case, we not unfrequently see men who are engaged in politics engaged also in dishonesty. What is dishonesty? In politics it would be difficult to define it. We must take a thief to catch a thief or a rogue to catch a rogue; and consequently we must take a dishonest politician to define one who is dishonest. This being the case we are not qualified to give a true and minute definition. Of some things, however, in the definition we are satisfied.

We are satisfied that a politician is dishonest when he ignobly forsakes his principles—when he praises his opponents' principles instead of his own—when he looks at office and spoils as the great desideratum of political dictation—when he makes promises he cannot perform—when he helps a mean man to office because he can help himself thereby—when he *pitches quoits* to learn his chances of success—when he courts the dear people while before their faces and says he don't care what becomes of them when their backs are turned, &c. &c.

A man cannot possess a clear conscience, unless he has lost the best part of it, and be guilty of any of the above specifications. He would be devoid of good taste as well as honesty and true dignity, if he allowed of such things.

Honesty and Politics are not incompatible. They are not like oil and water—things that have no affinity for each other. Then why not let them unite and come together? "All experience shows that a dishonest politician is the worst of all characters. They betray trusts, destroy and calumniate all conduct that is better than their own, and are dangerous even to rights, liberty and happiness. We say to dishonest politicians, forsake your dishonest courses—consider no other than a noble and upright character fit to engage in the science of government—and that no man can succeed in an enterprize unless he carry with him a sincere love of truth and a desire to do good. We say out upon all others of a different stamp. "Honesty is the best policy."

A STALL FED JURY. The Philadelphia tavern keeper who kept the Jury during the trial of Milton J. Alexander, has sent in a bill for $173,75. Part of it is for Madeira, part for Sherry, part for Brandy and Gin, part for Porter, part for Lemonade, part for Soidlitz Powders and part for segars. The County Commissioners would not allow the bill. Ought such a jury to sit on the case of an individual who had committed a capital crime and was being tried for his life? Or should we wonder that all but *one* of them wished to bring in a Verdict of not guilty? Or need we wonder that that *one* succeeded in changing the original opinion of the *eleven* from a verdict of *not guilty*, to a verdict of guilty of manslaughter?

Granting Agricultural Societies Tracts of Land.—F. O. J. Smith, in his address before the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society, recommended that the State give and bequeath to each Agricultural Society, a Township or tract of land to be held by the Trustees as a permanent fund. Mr. Holmes, of the Maine Farmer, advocates this plan. He gives some very good reasons; and among others he says it will make their funds more permanent, and their action more efficient. He cites to Massachusetts as a State which has made appropriations for the same object.

Mr. Severance, of the Kennebec Journal, opposes this scheme. He thinks the funds would not be any more permanent. He thinks the Societies would not manage the land so well as the State—that there would be difficulty in getting roads made—and finally that the land would have to be sold "to some speculator at a price greatly below its real worth." "And," he adds, "we are not sure but the original contrivers of this plan had this object in view."

We do not agree with Mr. S. in all things, but in this thing we do. We think he is on the right side of the question. We don't believe in funds and endowments. They lessen individual responsibility—multiply agencies, hangers on, &c. We believe that in order to succeed in any enterprise, those who have the benefit of it should be directly responsible for the means of carrying it on; in which case the success will be in proportion to the the activity of those interested.

HARD TIMES IN ILLINOIS. A man in Vermilion county sends two dollars to the Editors of the Globe, for the Congressional and Appendix. He says that he has tried to get his neighbors to send for them, but they are too poor. They say they can't.

He says their best business is raising Wheat, which must be carried 140 miles to market—Chicago—and will then bring but 40 cents per bushel. A two horse team will carry about twenty bushels and food. They camp out and cook their own food. A load will bring $8. A trip is made in about two weeks. Why don't they sell their wheat nearer? Because they could not get 25 cts. a bushel, in which case it would take eight bushel to pay two dollars—the product of half an acre and a week's labor; or to raise that sum in pork it would take two hundred pounds.

What think of this, farmers? Would you like to change your market for Chicago? Would you exchange any portion of this State for Illinois? Think of it, 40 cents a bushel for Wheat! Not so much as an average price for oats here; and they must carry their Wheat 140 miles to market!

DISTRESS IN OHIO. It is stated in a Dayton paper, that "well saved hay has been sold for a *dollar a ton* at a Constable's sale, and excellent cows for *three dollars a piece*. At another Constable's sale five hundred bushels of corn were sold in the car for *three dollars!* And eighty acres of wheat, well put in, for the same sum!" This looks incredible; but is stated as matter of fact.

We see the following going the round of the papers. Is it true? Will some one inform? We take it from the Kennebec Journal:

"A sale has lately been made of the pine timber, growing upon a lot of land of about 150 acres, in Waterford, Oxford county, Maine, for the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars."

BANKRUPT BILL.

Congressmen are discussing the Repeal of this Bill. The Corporals' guard are fighting boldly for the President. Before we said this we ought to have said that the discussion had assumed a party aspect. Mr. Wise and Mr. Cushing stand their ground nobly. Mr. Cushing said in his speech of Dec. 27, that "if you," (meaning the Whigs) "will not co-operate in carrying on the government which is your highest duty, he," (the President) "must seek the aid of your adversaries."—"If you Whigs will lock the wheels of Government, I trust aid will be found in the Democrats." (much confusion.) Mr. Wise tells the Whigs he has got many things to reveal yet, and the time is at hand when they must be laid open. The speeches on all sides have but one aspect. They look to the succession. The Madisonian gives these speeches, but they are too prolix for publication. The fate of the Repeal Bill is still unknown. The Petitions for its Repeal far exceed the remonstrances against it.

Alabama Senator.—Hon. A. P. Bagby has been elected U. S. Senator from this State for six years from the fourth of March next.

WM. B. BENNETT, Esq. of Buckfield, has been appointed a Commissioner of Bankruptcy by the Judge of the District Court for Maine.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following nominations have been made by the Governor to fill the vacancies occasioned by the non-election by the people in September:

KENNEBEC.—Asaph R Nichols, Clerk of Courts, Benj. Cook, of Gardiner, and David Coombs of Waterville, County Commissioners.

SOMERSET.—Joshua Gould, of Norridgewock, Clerk of the Courts. James T. Leavitt, County Attorney, Rufus K. J Porter, of New Portland, Caleb Leavitt, of Athens, and Ambrose Finson, of Hartland, County Commissioners.

PENOBSCOT.—Wm. T. Hilliard, of Bangor, Clerk of Courts.

WALDO.—Joseph Miller, of Lincolnville, and Edward Young, of Swanville, County Commissioners.

PISCATAQUIS.—Alexander M. Robinson, of Sebec, County Commissioners.

FRANKLIN.—Ephraim Woodman, of Wilton, and Archibald Talbot, of Philips, County Commissioners.

Texas. There is trouble in the army of Texas, which promises aught but confusion to the Mexicans. The New Orleans papers of the 20th ult. state that 725 men had withdrawn from the army under command of Gen. Somerville, had elected Wm. G. Cooke, Colonel, G. T. Howard, Lieutenant Colonel, and had taken up their line of march, under the new organization, for Mexico.

☞ The editor of the Bay State Democrat says that the withdrawal of Major Noah from the New York Union, reminds him of the old soldier who led his troops in sight of the enemy, exhorted them to all manner of deeds of bravery, entreated them if they must retreat, to do it in order, and concluded with saying—"and as I'm a little lame, I'll start now."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A friend writes to us from Concord N. H., that Dr. Jackson's geological survey of that State has resulted in the discovery of various mines of copper and iron. "One of the copper mines of Coos county," says our correspondent, "is destined soon to be a great source of wealth to the enterprising people of that portion of the State. The mine is inexhaustable, yielding 33 per cent. pure copper of a superior quality, which, with the expense of one cent per pound transportation, can be brought to Boston in any quantity."—*Boston Post.*

MODEST.—Since the passage of the tariff bill, wages have been generally reduced, and perhaps the more extensively by those who nearly alone are benefitted by it—the manufacturing capitalists. The Kennebec Journal says that were it not for the tariff, wages would fall still lower! "Two dollars a day and roast beef!" Said Mr. Webster—"Prosperity will return—confidence will be restored, if Gen. Harrison be elected!"

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

We publish to-day, so much of Col. Benton's speech upon the British Treaty, as relates to the Oregon Territory, which concludes all the speech which our limits enable us to present to our readers. We hope to be able soon to copy the speeches of Mr. Woodbury and other democratic Senators, upon the same subject.

Aside from the new and striking views which Col. Benton presents of the value and importance of the Oregon Territory, and of the clearness of the title which the U. S. have to it; his remarks have an additional and peculiar interest, by unfolding to the public some designs of Mr. Webster, which were not consumated by the Treaty. Col Benton gives the people a view of the scenes behind the curtain, and shows what Mr. Webster wished to do, as well as what he was able to do. Mr. Webster desired to settle the Oregon question, as he did the Maine question, by *splitting the difference*, and he sounded the Missouri Senators, to ascertain whether they would accede or submit to that species of diplomacy. How he was repulsed by the Missouri Senators, and how he would have been repulsed, if he had proceded further, by the unanimous and indignant delegation from that unterified State, Col. Benton does not leave in doubt. Mr. Webster gave up his purpose, because he found himself dealing with men, whom he could neither intimidate or cagole. But he will be condemned by the country, as well for what he wished to do, as for what he succeded in doing; as well for his cowardly but defeated designs upon the Pacific, as for his success in surrendering the territory and mountain boundaries of Maine.—*Age.*

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

TUESDAY Dec. 27, 1842.

SENATE. Mr. Buchanan, presented a memorial from a number of citizens of Pennsylvania, complaining that the greatest want of the country was the want of a proper currency, and proposing to the Government of the United States to issue stock or certificates of loan to the States to the amount of 200,000,000 of dollars, founded upon the public domain, as affording a proper basis for a sound currency: referred to the Committee on Finance.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Petitions *against* the repeal of the Bankruput Law were presented from the City and County of Philadelphia, the City of New York, Syracuse Rochester, Pennyan, Brooklyn, and from the northern district of the State of New York, and several other places:—*For* its repeal from South Western Pennsylvania, Oneida County, N. Y., Providence, R. I., and Dorchester County, Md.

Mr. Mc ROBERTS presented a petition from a number of citizens of Illinois, asking Congress to pass a law for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory, and that actual grants of land be made to settlers as an inducement to settlement; laid on the table, to acompany the bill.

Mr. Taliaferro reported a bill to extend the Pension Acts of 1836 and 1838, to certain widows of Revolutionary soldiers; which was read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

HOUSE. Mr ALFRED MARSHALL presented the petition of John Patterson and eighteen others, ship masters and merchants of Northport, Maine, asking the erection of such buoys, beacons, and spindles on the Muscle ridges in Penobscot bay as will render the navigation more safe.

Mr. LOWELL presented the petitions of Jacob Longfellow and ten other ship masters and merchants of Machias, Maine; John A. Simpson and ten other ship-masters and merchants of East Machias, Maine; and Jotham Lippincott and thirty-two other ship-masters and merchants of Columbia and Addison, Maine,—all praying for an appropriation to improve the navigation of Penobscot bay.

Also letters from George Thacher, Esq, collector of the port of Belfast; John Whitcomb, captain of the United States revenue-cutter Alert; and Green Walden, captain of the United States revenue-cutter Morris,—in support of the same object; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. STEENROD presented a petition of citizens of Marshall county, Virginia, for the repeal of the bankrupt law.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL desired to present a memorial of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia against the repeal of the bankrupt law, but suggesting various modifications.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28 1842.

SENATE. A very large number of petitions were presented *against* the repeal of the bankrupt law, from all parts of the Union, and one or two for repeal. No business of interest accomplished.

HOUSE. After the passing of a few unimportant bills and resolutions, the House debated the bankrupt law till adjournment The Previous question was called by Mr. Everett, of Vermont, but failed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1842.

SENATE. No business of interest transacted.

HOUSE. Debated the bankrupt law, under cover of which they travelled over all questions and parties.

Among the petitions presented, to-day, is a very important one from a great number of the most respectable merchants, and ship owners, and masters of Boston, representing that their commerce with the Southern Ports of the U. S. is embarrassed by the laws of some of the Southern States under which laws, free colored citizens employed as a part of the crew of their vessels, are seized and imprisoned, and praying relief.

The paper was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SENTENCE OF M. J. ALEXANDER.—On Tuesday morning, at Philadelphia, sentence was pronounced on this individual, mercifully convicted of manslaughter only. It was solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, for the term of four years.

The papers intimate that the convict and his relatives entertain strong hopes of a free pardon; as to which we take leave to remark that should he undergo the extremity of his sentence he would still escape with a very light punishment of his dreadful crime. That is our opinion.

MR. CALHOUN.—Both branches of the South Carolina Legislature have unanimously nominated Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. The resolution of nomination is in the following language:—

"Be it therefore unanimously resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met—That in consideration of the long and faithful services, the unsellied private honor, the political integrity, distinguished abilities, fearless virtue, and sound constitutional principles of their fellow citizen JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, they do hereby nominate and recommend him to the American people for election to the office of President of the United States."

THE ISLE OF PINES.—This place, says the N. Y. Aurora, mentioned as the proposed rendezvous of the pirates of the Somers, is a little island, situated in a dense and rather numerous cluster, a little to the south of St. Jago de Cuba, and which many years ago, were the chief haunt of the numerous and remorseless pirates who infested the southern seas. The great number of lagunes and shallow channels which penetrates these islands, afford every facility for concealment and escape, while the climate and the spontaneous fertility of the soil render them a paradise for all the ordinary purposes of existence, where if fortune should frown upon a man without, he could pass a whole life in indolent and dreamy delight.

☞ We are informed that the train of cars for this city were kept on the track the whole of Monday night, on account of the heavy snow storm. The passengers grumbled a little, went to sleep, and snored to the tune of "We wont go home till morning." This staying out all night is rather disreputable. [American.

LOOK OUT!—The Nassau Telegraph says "there is a great deal of counterfeit money about. We have recently seen bills on the Suffolk Bank, the Brunswick Bank and Plymouth Bank. They are badly executed and can be detected easily, by the bad engraving of the plate."

THE MORMAN TEMPLE AT NAUVOO.—A paragraph has been going the rounds, stating that this monument of folly has been completed, at an expense of more than $200,000. The Philad. North American doubts the statement, and says, "The latest and most authentic account of this building that we have seen, was furnished some time in the latter part of the summer, when the foundation walls had been laide; since that time we should apprehend that there could not be found money enough in all Illinois—still less in the hut-built city of Nauvoo—to rear such an edifice."

A SMART GIRL.—One of the Lowell girls lately addressed her sister operatives upon the reduction of their wages, in a spirit worthy of a true Yankee. She said "it was against the laws of nature and of God for them to be confined in the pent-up air of a factory so many hours every day and thus robbed of their constitution, muscles, and sinews, for a small pittance, that an immense profit may be made by beings who fare sumptuously every day, and roll along in a car of splendor through the streets, revelling in luxury and extravagance, and at the same time *professing* the religion of that meek and lowly Jesus, "who went about doing good. O ye pharisees, hypocrites! how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"

Bristol County Democrat.

A bankrupt in Vermont lately gave in among his effects as the product of his labor, nine small children. He thought his creditors entitled to all his acquisitions since he became involved.

It is in the middle classes of society that all the finest feelings and most amiable propensities of our nature do principally flourish and abound; for the good opinion of our fellow-men is the strongest, though not the purest motive to virtue. The privations of poverty render us too cold and callous, and the privileges of property too arogant and consequential to feel—the first places us beneath the influence of opinion; the second above it. [Lacon.

Representative Election last Monday.—Geo. Fields, (Fed.) was chosen in Sidney district, and Charles Morse, (Abol.) in the Wilton district. In the Waterville and Clinton district, no choice was effected. [Age of Dec. 30

☞ Sheridan Knowles is in such distress, in London, that his friends are raising money for him by subscription.

MARRIED.

In Norway, Jan. 1st, by Rev. T. J. Tenney, Mr. Sidney Perham, of Woodstock, to Miss Almena J. Hathaway, of this town.

In Bangor, by Rev. Calvin Gardiner, Mr. William R. Smith, publisher of the Augusta Age, to Miss Sarah B., daughter of Jona. Cochran, Esq.

In Jay, Mr. Joseph Tuck, of Fayette, to Miss Amy Moulton.

In Fayette, Mr. Lewis Farrington, of Livermore, to Miss Julia Ann Huse.

DIED.

In Hallowell, Benj. Runnels, Esq. aged 46.

In Albion, Samuel Shorey, aged 79.

In Monhegan, 10th inst., JOHN UNGAS, aged 89, the LAST male of the royal line of the celebrated chief of that name. He was interred in the royal buryal ground of the Monhegans on the plain. [Norwich (Ct.) Courier.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JOSEPH NELSON, of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two, by his Deed of Mortgage of that date, conveyed to the subscriber a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Waterford aforesaid, (it being the same land described in Josiah Atherton's deed duly recorded in the Registry for said county, Book 62, page 333,) which Deed of Mortgage is recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 62, page 370; and whereas, the condition of said Mortgage having been broken, the subscriber gives this public notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

CHAPLIN NELSON.

Waterford, January 6th, 1843. *6wef

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

WILL be sold immediately, at a great discount from former prices, the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Stationery, Books, Medicines, Fancy Goods Stoves, &c. &c. for READY PAY ONLY.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 26, 1842. 3tif

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the *Hon.* Lyman Rawson Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of CALVIN H. BUMPUS, of Livermore, in said County, deceased, and that six months are allowed said creditors from the 20th day of Nov. last, to bring in and prove their claims; therefore, in compliance with the duty aforesaid, we will be in session at the dwelling house of Calvin Bumpus in said Livermore, on the last Saturday of March next from one until five o'clock in the afternoon, to examine said claims.

AARON BARTON, Jr. } Com'rs,
EBENEZER WHITTEMORE, }
Livermore Falls, January 2d, 1843. *6wcf

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of **Chestina Walker**, Widow of Elijah Walker, late of Mexico, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate whereof the said deceased died seized and possessed,—It was

Ordered,—

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 36
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Abel Chapman, Administrator of the estate of Abel Chapman, Jr. late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy, Attest: 36*
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Cyprian Stevens, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Simon S. Stevens late of said Paris, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of said estate, and also a Petition praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 36
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

George P. Hooper, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JAMES HOOPER, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:—It was

Ordered,

That the said George P. Hooper give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 36
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Ezra Bartlett, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of David Bartlett, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Ezra Bartlett give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 36
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Thomas Witt, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Benjamin Witt, late of Norway, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate'—It was

Ordered,

That the said Thomas Witt give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 36
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

William Russ, Administrator of the estate of Gilman Rowe, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 36
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

HEZEKIAH BRYANT,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOB PRINCE.

Turner, January 3d, 1843. 3w36

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JAMES H. ROBBINS,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to LEVI BROWN.

Waterford, January 3d, 1843. 3w36

SHACKLEY & HOWE,

DEALERS IN

English, American & West India Goods,

ALSO IN

Hard & Crockery Ware, Oils & Paints, Dye Stuffs & Medicine, Books & Stationery, and Furs of all descriptions.

All of which they offer for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

—WANTED—

In exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce, **Dried Apples, Butter & Cheese, Shingles & Clapboards.**

—ALSO—

10,000 BUSHELS OF GOOD HOUSE ASHES.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR

HIDES, WOOL SKINS AND SHIPPING FURS.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

EBEN. C. SHACKLEY.
JEREMIAH HOWE.

Norway, December, 1842. 4wob

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds o

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, Nov. 1, 1842. tf 26

Dec. 20, 1842 1st w3oisdtfice

1000 DO. FLAX SEED
1000 DO. BEANS,
6000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

—WANTED AS ABOVE—

Maine, 6d " " and all other Goods as cheap
Coffee, 8d " "
Saleratus, 7 cents the lb.
Salt, 56 cents the Bushel.
Molasses 25 cents the Gallon.

We sell accordingly—

(Liquors excepted,) WARE, W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

which they offer, in large or small quantities, at so low a rate that no one in the country can undersell them.—Our motto is, "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," therefore we give no credit, but sell for pay down, either *Cash or Country Produce*. Our goods were purchased at the present unprecedented low prices, and

HARD WARE, CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS

DOMESTIC GOODS of all kinds.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

Store in Norway Village, directly opposite the Office of Levi Whitman, Esq. and you will find a good Stock of

HALL & DOW'S

New Store and New Goods.

If you want to get your money's worth call at

ONE PRICE STORE.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office Paris, January 1st 1843.

Besse Alden	King Jairus K
Bent Wm	Kittredge Asaph
Brigg Alanson	Millett Nathaniel
Carter Arabella	Mixer Aratus
Cole George W	Merrill Moses
Coffin Wm	McAllaster Samuel
Curtice Arvilla	Pratt Joseph
Clark Josiah	Ripley Cynthia
Caldwell Levi B	Robinson Preston
Chase Eunice B	Rawson Aurelia
Crawford John G	Ripley David
Dean John	Ripley Cynthia Ann
Doten Isaac	Stowell Sarah R
Fogg Simon Jr	Tribou Rhoda C
Fuller Elmira 2	Tubbs Ezra
Felton Jonathan W	Verrill Benjamin
Follett Lewis	Winslow Jacob
Jackson Jairus H	Wyman Seward

SIMEON NORRIS, P. M.

Paris, Jan. 2, 1843.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public vendue, on the homestead farm of Moses Buck, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, on Saturday, the 4th day of February next, at ten o'clock, A. M. all the interest (including the reversion of the widow's Dower therein) whereof the said deceased died seized in said farm, it being an undivided half of three parcels of land as described in a deed from Samuel & Joseph Crockett, dated March 4th, 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, vol. 13, Page 72, in a deed from Joseph Swift Jr. dated Feb. 11, 1819, recorded in said Registry, vol. 16, Page 73, and in a deed from John Curtis and Johnson K. Stover dated March 8th, 1821, and recorded in said Registry vol 18, page 433. Said undivided half being subject to the widow's right of Dower therein.—Also said deceased's interest (including the reversion of the widow's Dower therein) in the whole of the Easterly half of Lot No. 4, Range 6, in said Sumner, as described in a deed from Leonard Benson, dated April 6, 1833, containing 68 acres more or less; the same being subject to the right of the widow's dower therein.—Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

SIMEON BARRETT, Admin'r.

January 2d, 1843. 3w35

Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, instant, at the homestead farm of Joseph Richardson, of Sumner, all the personal property of said Richardson, consisting in part as follows viz:—

1 horse—1 yoke of Oxen—1 yoke 3 years old steers, 3 cows, 1 Heifer, 3 Calves, 50 Sheep, Two swine.

A large lot of Farming Tools.

1 single Horse wagon & harness.

A large quantity of hay—likewise the produce raised on said Farm the past year, &c. &c. &c.

TERMS:—Cash for all under $5; all over $5 and under $10, 30 days credit;—over $10, 60 days credit with UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

JEREMIAH HOWE, Guardian.

Sumner, Jan. 3, 1843.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

WHEREAS Samuel H. Houghton of Paris in the County of Oxford, on the second day of June, A. D. 1840, by his deed of that date conveyed to the subscribers a certain tract or parcel of Land situated in Woodstock in said County, estimated to contain twenty acres, as described in said deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 60, Page 45, to which reference may be had; and whereas by a bond of the same date we did obligate ourselves to reconvey to the said Houghton, the same premises, upon the performance of the conditions therein specified, which conditions he has wholly neglected to perform; we do therefore claim to hold the same for condition broken and to foreclose the Mortgage aforesaid.

CHRISTOPHER BRYANT.
LUTHER WHITMAN.

Dec. 30, 1842. *3w35

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood,

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION-DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages o ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞**5063 LETTERS!!!!**☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19, BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office*, 19, HANOVER STEET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. F. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C. Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
"	——— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas F. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	I. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. C. Buswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V. Hubbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R. Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball.
"	Britton & Washburn.
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P. Howe.
Norway,	W. E Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell,
Porter,	John Higgins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham.
"	Otis C. Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark.
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.

April 1, 1842. eply50ns9os

Collector's Notice,*—*Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Woodstock in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1841, for State, County, and town tax, in bills committed to me, the undersigned, Collector of the town of Woodstock aforesaid, and remain unpaid as follows:—

Land in the East part of Woodstock.

Owners' names.	No. of Lot.	No. acres.	Value.	State, county & town tax.	Deficient highway for 1840.	Total.
A. Libby	1	70	$100	$1 70		$1 70
Unknown	62	100	30	51	84 cts.	1 35
Undivided half	92	50	32	54		54
Unknown	106	100	15	26		26
Josiah Dudley						
Ministerial lot	3	160	75	1 28		1 2
Land in the West part of Woodstock.						
Unknown	90	100	25	43		43
Do. part	92	8	8	14		14
On the thousand acres west side of the old County road.						
North west part	4	50	50	85		85

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the undersigned on or before the 5th day of April, 1842, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, I shall then sell at public auction, at the Inn of John Bicknell in said Woodstock, so much of said land as shall be necessary to discharge said taxes and all cost. EDMUND BOWKER, Collector for 1841.

Woodstock, Dec. 29th, 1842. *ewed&ot

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS

FOR SALE, AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS,

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.
62 COURT STEET 62
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E, GOODNOW,

Agent for the County of Oxford.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

Dec. 26, 1842. 3tif

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cautaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than *twenty years*, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians,—and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formeda compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound*. In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's Patent Compound, has already been *proved by hundreds* in this vicinity, to be a *sure cure for Salt Rheum*. It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM—TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound. Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathesome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from his medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr TRUFANT has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance to Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Sweay,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwill Robinson,	Jesse Russell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. I. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. *Also*, by

WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, ——; Waterford, Jotham Goodnow; Albany, —— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full directions.

All letters from abroad must be *Post paid*.

WM. B. TRUFANT.

March 1, 1842. eoply43

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rhumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billous Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billous complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

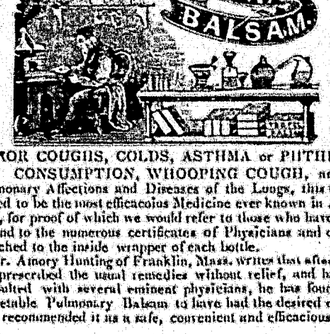
For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Pike.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Dnapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

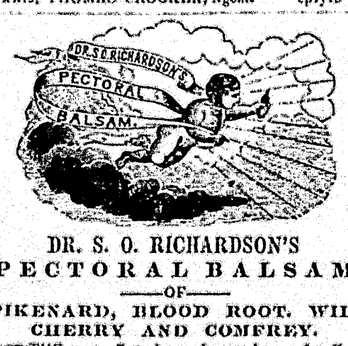
Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits or Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19



DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

PECTORAL BALSAM

—OF—

SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

☞THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERY THING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam,

Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 HANOVER STREET, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER; & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—[ep6mo21

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, Me.

WRIGHT'S

☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS☜

Of the North American College of Health.

NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGEAABLE PILLS are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, or in other words, impurity, and cure every form of this one disease, on natural principles, that is, by Cleansing and Purifying the Body, it must be plain to every reflecting mind that a perseverence in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, do we not drain it of its superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expell all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, andwhile they every day,,

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cautioned against being deceived by medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NOCROSS, who is travelling about the county, endeavoring by every artifice to palm off his worthless trash for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE)

Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by *William Wright*, Vice President of the N. A. Coll. of Health. All travellers, therefore, who offer Indian Pills for sale, and cannot show a certificate of Agency as above described, will be known as wicked imposters.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeiters in the hope of evading the law, have omitted the name of 'Wright' and substituted some other words in its place, the medicine must have the words

"*WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.*"

on the sides or the boxes; and that all with the above omissions are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small type "Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health.

Thus it will be seen, that trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and shive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed agents for the sale of the above invaluable medicine.

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.	*Livermore*(Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Albany, Jacob H. Lovejoy.	*Lovell*, James Walker.
Bethel, Ira C. Kimball.	*Mexico*, James L. Dolloff.
Bethel E., Elias M. Carter & Co.	*Norway*, Wm. E. Goodnow.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.	*Norway N.* Jonathan Swift.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood.	*Oxford*, Charles Durell.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.	*Paris*, Thomas Crocker.
Canton, Holland & Austin.	*Paris N.* Alanson Briggs.
Dixfield, Chase & Eustis.	*Paris S.* O. H. Paine.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.	*Porter*, John Higgins.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.	*Rumford Point*, J. H. Wardwell
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.	*Rumford Centre*, J. Graham.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.	*Rumford Falls*, A. Bolster.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.	*Sumner*, Jeremiah Howe.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.	*Sumner N.* L. & R. Crocker.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.	*Turner*, J. Blake & Son.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.	*Turner Centre*, Mitchell & Bradford.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 192 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for *Wright's* Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized Agent for this Village, epoly18

GRAND SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

"NOW'S THE DAY AND NOW'S THE HOUR."

WHITWELL'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

READER, have you no APPETITE? Do you not relish what you eat? Then use these Bitters. They will also greatly assist Digestion, and of course remove Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, Debility, &c. They purify the blood and invigorate the whole system. They contain Extract of Sarsaparilla and Tomatos, besides numerous other ingredients. Price 25 cents for a pint bottle.

N. B.—Avoid all firery rum remedies, under whatever title, for in addition to the Alcohol employed, they are generally composed of hot, stimulating ingredients, and cannot fail to excoriate the stomach, destroy digestion, produce bad habits, and create the very disorders which they were intended to cure.

ALSO FOR SALE,

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC.

The Original Opodeldoc is considered by the first physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other compostion in existence for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Gout, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, &c.

Be not imposed upon, see that "Whitwell's Opodeldoc" is stamped on each bottle, and receive no other as a substitute, unless you wish to prove the truth of the Hudibrastic remark:

"That the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat."

Price reduced to 25 cents per bottle, or $2 per dozen—by the proprietor, as above.

ALSO, AS ABOVE,

VOLATILE AROMATIC SNUFF,

Composed principally of roots and aromatic herbs.—Its flavor is fragrant and delightful, the effect pleasing and salutary—it sensibly stimulates the spirits, and removes drowsiness; it is of essential service in nervous headaches. In cases of Catarrh or Cold in the head, a pinch or two at night effectually removes all obstructions. In a crowded house, or after a long walk, a pinch or two of this Snuff will be extremely grateful, and the flavor of which will answer all the purposes of a smelling bottle. Sedentary persons will find it a cheering relief from ennui and lassitude.

This article is recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, member of the Medical Society in London, of the Medical Society in France, and late Professor of the theory and practice of Physic in Harvard University. Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill. 6m11

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

So. H. TEWKSBURY, M. D.

SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,

OXFORD, ME.

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL,

$25 REWARD!

WHEREAS, the store of the subscriber was broken open on the night of Tuesday, the 6th inst., between the hours of ten and one o'clock, and between fifty-five and sixty dollars in Bank notes taken therefrom, he will pay the above reward to any person or persons who will detect the Thief and return the money, or produce evidence sufficient to convict the Thief.

MOSES W. KIMBALL.

Howard's Gore, Dec. 26, 1842. *cdcw4-5

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Hubbard & Marble in Paris in said County, on Saturday the 14th day of January next, all the right which FRANCIS BEMIS of said Paris, has in equity to redeem a certain tract of land—being the southerly half of the double lot of land numbered twenty-five and twenty-six in the 4th range of lots in said Paris, containing by estimation one hundred and fifty acres more or less, and are the same premises that were mortgaged to Simeon Cummings, Dec. 4th, 1827, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars in one year then next, with interest, for which see Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 23, page 459.

Said right in equity to redeem as aforesaid is already seized on Execution on a prior attachment, and advertised for sale on the 17th inst. and if sold at the last mentioned time on said prior attachment, then instead of the equity to redeem as aforesaid, the right to redeem said equity will be sold at the time and place first above mentioned, the same having been attached on the original writ. SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Dec. 12, 1842. cwcc

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—I hereby give notice that on the 23d day of January, 1843, at the Inn of William Walker, Jr. in Peru, at one o'clock P. M. I shall sell at public Auction all the right, title and interest Thomas Brackett of Peru, has to redeem the farm on which he now lives in Peru, to the highest bidder, by virtue of an Execution against said Brackett, it having been attached on the original writ, subject to a mortgage from said Brackett to John Marble for about one hundred and fifty dollars, as by deed on record in said County.

I. B. PUMPILLEY, Dept. Sh'ff.

Peru, Dec. 13, 1842. cwcc

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Nathaniel Harlow Esq. in Buckfield, in said county, on Saturday, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1843, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which Josiah Bailey of Buckfield, in said County, has in equity to redeem the homestead Farm on which he now lives, in Buckfield, being the same deeded to him by the heirs of Josiah Bailey, deceased, on the 14th Sep. 1835, and mortgaged to Samuel A. Bailey, April, 1841, to secure $ and interest, and also on the 18th of Jan'y, 1836, mortgaged for the support of the said Samuel's mother.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Dec. 26, 1842. cdcw

Notice.

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing the following Notes of hand, viz:—One signed by Amos Gardner and payable to me and by me endorsed, dated Dixfield, May 13, 1842, for the sum of sixty-five dollars, payable in one year with interest. Another of same date, same sum, payable to the same person and endorsed by me, and payable in two years with interest—one note signed by Isaac Park, payable to me and by me endorsed, for sixty dollars, payable in one year with interest—and one other note signed by me and payable to Simon W. Gregg in one year with interest for sixty-four dollars 59|100. The above notes of hand were procured of me without any consideration, and the payment of each is stopped, I therefore caution all persons from purchasing said notes.

JOHN A. KIMBALL.

N. Turner, Dec 17, 1842. cwcc

LYMAN DANIELS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

ANDOVER, MAINE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

BECKETT & INGRAHAM,

TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

No. 7, Exchange Street,

WM. C. BECKETT, } PORTLAND.
WM. W. INGRAHAM, } 3m20

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1842. 41

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALPINES, SATEEN CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller artieles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf27

LEWIS' ARABIAN HAIR OIL.

THE knowledge of this highly esteemed Oil for the Hair was obtained from a distinguished ARABIAN by the subscriber. It is used almost universally in that country, and in France is a popular article with the ladies and young men to make the hair grow long, to give it healthy and lively appearance, and preserve its beauty to an advanced age. It is decidedly the best Oil that was ever used in this or any other country for preventing the hair from coming off, giving life to the roots, and making it grow long and soft. It also darkens it and gives a beautiful gloss.

ROBERT B. LEWIS, HALLOWELL.

☞Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell, Me.

AGENTS.—Hubbard & Marble, Paris.—O. H. Paine, South Paris.—G. J. Ordway, Norway.—Joseph Nelson, Waterford.—J. E. Ladd, Augusta.—Little, Wood, & Co. Winthrop. 6m3